

Inventor search

Neil Levy 09/094,279

=> fil hcaplus wpids uspatful
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:09 ON 29 MAR 2004
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:34:09 ON 29 MAR 2004
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> d que

L1 627 SEA ("SUN G"/AU OR "SUN G C"/AU OR "SUN G F"/AU OR "SUN G
G"/AU OR "SUN G H"/AU OR "SUN G H N"/AU OR "SUN G J"/AU OR
"SUN G K"/AU OR "SUN G L"/AU OR "SUN G M"/AU OR "SUN G P"/AU
OR "SUN G Q"/AU OR "SUN G R"/AU OR "SUN G S"/AU OR "SUN G
SH"/AU OR "SUN G U"/AU OR "SUN G W"/AU OR "SUN G X"/AU OR "SUN
G Y"/AU OR "SUN G Z"/AU)
L2 12 SEA "SUN GUANGLIN"/AU
L3 467 SEA ("AHMED F"/AU OR "AHMED F A"/AU OR "AHMED F A K M"/AU OR
"AHMED F B H"/AU OR "AHMED F E"/AU OR "AHMED F F"/AU OR "AHMED
F H"/AU OR "AHMED F I"/AU OR "AHMED F K"/AU OR "AHMED F M"/AU
OR "AHMED F M A"/AU OR "AHMED F M S"/AU OR "AHMED F M SAYED"/AU
OR "AHMED F P"/AU OR "AHMED F R"/AU OR "AHMED F S"/AU OR
"AHMED F S M"/AU OR "AHMED F SH"/AU OR "AHMED F U"/AU OR
"AHMED F Y"/AU)
L4 23 SEA "AHMED FAKHRUDDIN"/AU
L5 55 SEA "BLACK B"/AU OR ("BLACK B C"/AU OR "BLACK B C B"/AU)
L6 53 SEA "BLACK BRUCE"/AU OR ("BLACK BRUCE C"/AU OR "BLACK BRUCE
CHRISTIAN"/AU OR "BLACK BRUCE CHRISTIAN BLACK"/AU)
L7 1229 SEA (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6)
L8 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 25212-88-8 OR 25086-15-1 OR
26936-24-3
L9 2875522 SEA L8 OR POLYMER? OR COPOLYMER?
L10 97 SEA L9 AND L7
L11 22 SEA L10 AND (AGROCHEM? OR PESTICID? OR BIOPESTICID? OR
ACARICID? OR INSECTICID? OR BIOCID? OR FUNGICID?)
L12 22 SEA L10 AND COAT?
L13 32 SEA L11 OR L12
L15 30 DUP REM L13 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-30

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2004-201178 [19] WPIDS
CR 2003-863428 [80]
DNN N2004-159752 DNC C2004-079518
TI Organopolysiloxane rubber composition for insulators **coating**,
contains preset amount of specific fluids, cyclo-organosiloxane, fillers,
cross-linking agent, promoter, organotin salt and alumina trihydrate.
DC A26 A85 P42 X12
IN **AHMED, F**; BARR, J; HUDA, F; HUDA, S U
PA (AHME-I) AHMED F; (BARR-I) BARR J; (HUDA-I) HUDA F; (HUDA-I) HUDA S U
CYC 1
PI US 2004006169 A1 20040108 (200419)* 8p
ADT US 2004006169 A1 CIP of US 2001-14790 20011214, CIP of WO 2002-CA1920
20021216, US 2003-445871 20030528
PRAI US 2003-445871 20030528; US 2001-14790 20011214; WO 2002-CA1920

20021216

AB US2004006169 A UPAB: 20040318

NOVELTY - An organopolysiloxane rubber composition contains specific polydiorganosiloxane fluids (in weight%) (20-60), cyclo-organosiloxane (0-40), inorganic extending or non-reinforcing filler (0-40), amorphous silica reinforcing filler (0.5-15), oximino silane cross-linking agent (1-10), adhesion promoter (0.2-3), organotin salt (0.02-3) and alumina trihydrate (20-50).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The organopolysiloxane rubber composition contains polydiorganosiloxane fluids (1) (in weight%) (20-60), cyclo-organosiloxane (2) (0-40), inorganic extending or non-reinforcing filler (0-40), amorphous silica reinforcing filler (0.5-15) having a surface area of 100-250 m²/g and particle size of 0.01-0.03 microns, oximino silane cross-linking agent (3) (1-10), adhesion promoter (4) (0.2-3), organotin salt (0.02-3) as condensation catalyst and alumina trihydrate (20-50). The alumina trihydrate has a median particle size of 10-30 μ m and specific gravity of 2.42 and contains 65.1% of aluminum oxide, 34.5% of water, 0.3% of sodium oxide, 0.025 of calcium oxide and 0.01% of silica.

R = 1-8C monovalent alkyl or alkylene radical or phenyl radical;

R' and R = OH, 18C monovalent alkyl or alkylene radical or phenyl radical, R' and/or R is OH; and

n = average value such that viscosity is 10-100000 centipoise, preferably 1000-40000 centipoise at 25 deg. C.

R, R', R₂ and R₃ = 1-8C monovalent alkyl or alkylene radicals or phenyl radical optionally substituted with 1-8C alkyl radical;

R₁ = saturated, unsaturated or aromatic 1-10C hydrocarbon radical optionally having a functional group;

n = 3-10; and

b = 0-3.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for protection of composition high voltage insulators from corrosive atmospheric environment.

USE - For protection **coating** of **polymer** base composite high voltage insulators from effects of corrosive atmospheric environment (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The organopolysiloxane rubber composition is free from volatile organic compounds and has favorable adhesivity and prevents environmental pollution. A **coating** of the composition on insulator provides protection against corrosion, leakage current due to effects of salt spray, chemical environments such as direct exposure to salt water, salt fog, gases and industrial pollutants, damaging effects of environmental weathering, ultraviolet exposure, hydrolysis, electrical tracking, corona discharge and electrical arcing. The insulator **coated** with the composition is inexpensive and has improved insulating properties.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2004-059184 [06] WPIDS

DNC C2004-024228

TI **Pesticidal** chemical flowable composition for inhibiting phase separation in water-based **pesticidal** dispersions, comprises dispersed ingredient having active ingredient(s) dispersed in continuous phase, and low-density particles.

DC A97 C07

IN KIBBEE, J; **SUN, G**

PA (KIBB-I) KIBBEE J; (SUNG-I) SUN G

CYC 1

PI US 2003118626 A1 20030626 (200406)* 10p

ADT US 2003118626 A1 Provisional US 2001-323719P 20010921, US 2002-247481

20020920

PRAI US 2001-323719P 20010921; US 2002-247481 20020920

AB US2003118626 A UPAB: 20040123

NOVELTY - A **pesticidal** chemical flowable composition comprises dispersed ingredient having active ingredients dispersed in continuous phase, and low-density particles to reduce the difference between the density of the continuous phase and the average density of the dispersed ingredients, inclusive of the low-density particles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibiting phase separation in **pesticidal** chemical flowable compositions comprising adding low-density particles to the compositions to reduce the difference between density of continuous phase and average density of dispersed ingredients.

USE - For inhibiting phase separation in water-based **pesticidal** chemical flowables (claimed).
Dwg. 0/0

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2003-863428 [80] WPIDS

CR 2004-201178 [19]

DNN N2003-689170 DNC C2003-243925

TI One-part organopolysiloxane rubber composition as protection coating for high voltage insulators, has polydiorganosiloxane fluid, cyclo-organosiloxane, fillers, cross-linking agent, adhesion promoter, organotin salt, and alumina trihydrate.

DC A26 A85 E12 G02 X12

IN AHMED, F; BARR, J; HUDA, F; HUDA, S U

PA (AHME-I) AHMED F; (BARR-I) BARR J; (HUDA-I) HUDA F; (HUDA-I) HUDA S U;
(CSLS-N) CSL SILICONES INC

CYC 95

PI US 2003113461 A1 20030619 (200380)* 7p

WO 2003051995 A1 20030626 (200380) EN

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU
MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2002349244 A1 20030630 (200420)

ADT US 2003113461 A1 US 2001-14790 20011214; WO 2003051995 A1 WO 2002-CA1920
20021216; AU 2002349244 A1 AU 2002-349244 20021216

FDT AU 2002349244 A1 Based on WO 2003051995

PRAI US 2001-14790 20011214

AB US2003113461 A UPAB: 20040324

NOVELTY - One-part organopolysiloxane rubber composition comprises polydiorganosiloxane fluids cyclo-organosiloxane, inorganic extending or non-reinforcing filler, amorphous silicon oxide reinforcing filler, oximinosilane, cross-linking agent, adhesion promoter, organotin salt, and alumina trihydrate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - One-part organopolysiloxane rubber composition comprises 20-60 weight% polydiorganosiloxane fluids of formula $R''O((R)2SiO)nR'$; 0-40 weight% cyclo-organosiloxane of formula $((R1)2SiO)n1$; 0-40 weight% inorganic extending or non-reinforcing filler; 0.5-15 weight% amorphous silicon oxide reinforcing filler having a surface area of 100-250 m²/g and a particle size of 0.01-0.03 μ m; 1-7 weight% oximinosilane, cross-linking agent of formula $R2Si(ON=CR2'2)3$; 0.2-3 weight% adhesion promoter of formula (a); 0.02-3 weight% organotin salt as a condensation catalyst; and 20-50 weight% alumina trihydrate having a median particle size of 10-30 μ m, containing 65.1% aluminum oxide, 34.5% water, 0.3% sodium oxide, 0.02% calcium oxide, 0.01% silicon oxide, and having a

specific gravity of 2.42.

(R2O)3-b-Si(R3b)R1 (a);

R, R' = monovalent 1-8C alkyl(ene) or Ph;

R'' = R or H;

n = average value such that viscosity is 10-100000 cP at 25 deg. C;

R1, R2, R2', R2, R3 = R which may optionally be substituted with 1-8C alkyl;

n1 = 3-10;

b = 0-3;

R1 = optionally saturated or aromatic 1-10C hydrocarbon which may optionally contain a functional group.

At least one polyorganosiloxane fluid has R'' equal to OH, and n has an average value such that the viscosity is 1000-100000 (preferably 3000-40000) cP at 25 deg. C.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of protecting a composition high voltage insulator from effects of corrosive atmospheric environment comprising applying to the surface of the insulator a thin layer of one-part organopolysiloxane rubber composition.

USE - The invention is used as protection **coating** on composition high voltage insulators for use on electrical transmission and distribution lines.

ADVANTAGE - The invention is vulcanizable at room temperature, is volatile organic compounds (VOC) free, and crosslinks in the presence of moisture. It provides improved insulation that is arc resistant, hydrophobic and resistant to stresses imposed upon outdoor electrical insulator.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:276394 USPATFULL

TI **COATED PESTICIDAL MATRICES, A PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM**

IN **SUN, GUANGLIN, PLAINSBORO, NJ, UNITED STATES**

AHMED, FAKHRUDDIN, PRINCETON JUNCTION, NJ, UNITED STATES

BLACK, BRUCE CHRISTIAN, YARDLEY, PA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003194419 A1 20031016

AI US 1998-94279 A1 19980609 (9)

PRAI US 1997-52071P 19970709 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP KEIL & WEINKAUF, 1350 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC, 20036

CLMN Number of Claims: 35

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1120

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides improved **coated pesticidal matrices** and a process for their preparation. The present invention also provides a wettable powder **pesticidal composition** containing the improved **coated pesticidal matrices**.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-055130 [07] WPIDS

DNC C2002-015669

TI New heterocyclic vinylic amine useful for the preparation of **biocidal polymer** for medical and hygienic use textiles.

DC A14 A96 D22 F06 F09 G02 G03

IN **SUN, G; SUN, Y**

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

CYC 95

PI WO 2001072715 A2 20011004 (200207)* EN 52p

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001050918 A 20011008 (200208)

EP 1265869 A2 20021218 (200301) EN

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR

JP 2003528860 W 20030930 (200365) 67p

US 2003216581 A1 20031120 (200377)

ADT WO 2001072715 A2 WO 2001-US9071 20010321; AU 2001050918 A AU 2001-50918
20010321; EP 1265869 A2 EP 2001-924248 20010321, WO 2001-US9071 20010321;
JP 2003528860 W JP 2001-570628 20010321, WO 2001-US9071 20010321; US

2003216581 A1 Div ex US 2000-535348 20000324, US 2003-431029 20030506

FDT AU 2001050918 A Based on WO 2001072715; EP 1265869 A2 Based on WO
2001072715; JP 2003528860 W Based on WO 2001072715

PRAI US 2000-535348 20000324; US 2003-431029 20030506

AB WO 200172715 A UPAB: 20020130

NOVELTY - A heterocyclic vinylic amine is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A heterocyclic vinylic amine of formula (I) is new.

A = NH, N-R8, or CR1R2;

Q = C(O), NH, N-R9, or CR3R4;

R8, R9 = halogen;

R1 and R2, R3 and R4, R6 and R7 = 1-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 2-6C
alkynyl, cycloalkyl, 1-6C alkoxy, aryl, or heteroaryl (all optionally
substituted);

CR1R2, CR3R4, CR6R7 = carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring (both
optionally substituted);

X = C(O), C(O)-NR5, or CR6R7;

R5 = H, halo, optionally substituted 2-6C alkenyl, or optionally
substituted 1-6C alkyl;

Z = optionally substituted 1-3C alkylene, C(O), or a single bond.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(A) a **polymer** comprising a mixture of monomeric units of
formula (II); and

(B) a method of making a **polymer** or chemically modifying a
polymer by mixing the heterocyclic vinylic amine with a vinyl
monomer in a reaction mixture.

X1 = C(O)-NR10, CR6R7;

R10 = R5;

R11- R14 = H, halo, OH, CN, 1-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 1-6C alkoxy,
1-6C alkylcarbonyl, 1-6C alkylcarboxyl, aldehydo, amido, aryl, or
heterocyclyl;

n and y = 1-250.

USE - The heterocyclic vinylic amine is used for the preparation of
biocidal polymers. The **polymers** are grafted to
medical and hygienic textiles, fabrics, rubbers, plastics, paints,
coatings, and articles. The textile may be a surgeon's gown, a
cap, a mask, a surgical cover, a patient drape, a carpeting, a bedding
material, an underwear, a sock, or a uniform (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - **Polymers** generated from the heterocyclic
vinylic amine exhibit **biocidal** efficacy after exposure to a
halogen source, such as chlorine bleach. The antibacterial properties are
durable and regenerable.

Dwg.0/9

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-380913 [40] WPIDS

DNC C2001-116608

TI Composition useful as corrosion protection coating, comprises polydiorganosiloxane fluids, cycloorganosiloxane, inorganic extending or non-reinforcing filler, amorphous silicon dioxide reinforcing filler, oximosilane cross-linking agent.

DC A26 A82 E11 G02 M14

IN AHMED, F; BARR, J; HUDA, F; HUDA, S U

PA (CSLS-N) CSL SILICONES INC

CYC 89

PI WO 2001018134 A1 20010315 (200140)* EN 26p

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI
GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

CA 2280519 A1 20010220 (200140) EN

AU 9955003 A 20010410 (200142)

EP 1208177 A1 20020529 (200243) EN

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI

US 6437039 B1 20020820 (200262)#

CN 1374992 A 20021016 (200311)

JP 2003509532 W 20030311 (200319) 26p

ADT WO 2001018134 A1 WO 1999-CA808 19990908; CA 2280519 A1 CA 1999-2280519
19990820; AU 9955003 A AU 1999-55003 19990908; EP 1208177 A1 EP
1999-941345 19990908, WO 1999-CA808 19990908; US 6437039 B1 US 2000-537664
20000329; CN 1374992 A CN 1999-816954 19990908; JP 2003509532 W WO
1999-CA808 19990908, JP 2001-522349 19990908

FDT AU 9955003 A Based on WO 2001018134; EP 1208177 A1 Based on WO 2001018134;
JP 2003509532 W Based on WO 2001018134

PRAI CA 1999-2280519 19990820; US 2000-537664 20000329

AB WO 200118134 A UPAB: 20010719

NOVELTY - One-part organopolysiloxane rubber composition comprises polydiorganosiloxane fluids, cycloorganosiloxane, an inorganic extending or non-reinforcing filler, an amorphous SiO₂ reinforcing filler, an oximosilane cross-linking agent, an adhesion promoter and an organotin salt.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A one-part organopolysiloxane rubber composition (A) comprising the product obtained by mixing in weight percent (weight%):

(a) 20 - 50 weight% of one or more polydiorganosiloxane fluids of the formula

$R((R)_2SiO)_nR'$ (I);

(b) 0 - 40 weight% of a cycloorganosiloxane of the formula

$((R)_2SiO)_n$ (II);

(c) 0 - 40 weight% of an inorganic extending or non-reinforcing filler;

(d) 0.5 - 10 weight% of an amorphous SiO₂ reinforcing filler having a surface area of 100 - 250 m²/g and a particle size of 0.01 - 0.03 microns;

(e) 1 - 7 weight% of an oximosilane cross-linking agent of the formula

$RSi(ON=CR'_2)_3$ (III);

(f) 0.2 - 3 weight% of an adhesion promoter of the formula

$(R_2O)_3-bSi(R_3b)R_1$ (IV)

; and

(g) 2 - 3 weight% of an organotin salt as a condensation catalyst.

R = a monovalent alkyl or alkylene radical having 1 - 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical;

R' is a monovalent alkyl or alkylene radical having 1 - 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical; R = OH or a monovalent alkyl or alkylene radical having 1 - 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical; and n = an average value such that the viscosity is 1 - 100,000 centipoise at 25 deg. C, where at least one of the polyorganosiloxane fluid has R equal to OH and n has an average value such that the viscosity is 1,000 - 100,000 centipoise at 25 deg. C, preferably from 3,000 - 40,000 centipoise at 25 deg. C; R in (II) = a monovalent alkyl or alkylene radical having 1 - 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical which may optionally be substituted with an alkyl radical having 1 - 8 carbon atoms and n has an average value of 3 - 10; R2 and R3 in (IV) = monovalent alkyl or alkylene radicals having 1 - 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical which may optionally be substituted with an alkyl radical having 1 - 8 carbon atoms, b is an integer between 0 - 3, and R' is a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic hydrocarbon radical having 1 - 10 carbon atoms which may optionally contain a functional group.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of protecting a surface of a corrosive atmospheric environment comprising:

- (1) applying to the surface a thin layer of composition (A); and
- (2) allowing the layer of composition (A) to cure at room temperature to a silicone elastomer.

USE - Composition for use as a corrosion protection coating on metals (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Composition provides a volatile organic compounds free, one part room temperature vulcanizable coating for easy and convenient application by dipping, flow or spraying. The coating provides a guard against environmental effects along with high physical strength and adhesion achieved with suitable blend of reinforcing and extending fillers.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-380896 [40] WPIDS

CR 2001-226307 [23]; 2001-528361 [58]

DNN N2001-279302 DNC C2001-116595

TI Production of articles such as textiles for detoxifying pesticides, by immersing in an aqueous solution containing a catalyst, a wetting agent and a heterocyclic amine and then treating with a halogenated aqueous solution.

DC A83 C07 E19 F06 P35

IN KO, L L; SHIBAMOTO, T; SUN, G

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

CYC 94

PI WO 2001015778 A1 20010308 (200140)* EN 32p

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000074729 A 20010326 (200140)

BR 2000013656 A 20020507 (200238)

GB 2370286 A 20020626 (200250)

DE 10084991 T 20030116 (200313)

JP 2003526630 W 20030909 (200360) 35p

MX 2002002059 A1 20020901 (200370)

US 6679922 B1 20040120 (200407)

ADT WO 2001015778 A1 WO 2000-US23954 20000830; AU 2000074729 A AU 2000-74729

20000830; BR 2000013656 A BR 2000-13656 20000830, WO 2000-US23954

20000830; GB 2370286 A WO 2000-US23954 20000830, GB 2002-7405 20020328; DE

10084991 T DE 2000-10084991 20000830, WO 2000-US23954 20000830; JP

2003526630 W WO 2000-US23954 20000830, JP 2001-520187 20000830; MX
2002002059 A1 WO 2000-US23954 20000830, MX 2002-2059 20020226; US 6679922
B1 CIP of US 1998-102525 19980622, Provisional US 1999-151667P 19990831,
US 2000-645076 20000823

FDT AU 2000074729 A Based on WO 2001015778; BR 2000013656 A Based on WO
2001015778; GB 2370286 A Based on WO 2001015778; DE 10084991 T Based on WO
2001015778; JP 2003526630 W Based on WO 2001015778; MX 2002002059 A1 Based
on WO 2001015778; US 6679922 B1 CIP of US 6077319

PRAI US 2000-645076 20000823; US 1999-151667P 19990831; US 1998-102525
19980622

AB WO 200115778 A UPAB: 20040128

NOVELTY - A novel process for making an article capable of detoxifying a
pesticide comprises:

(a) immersing the article in an aqueous treating solution which
comprises a catalyst, a wetting agent, and a heterocyclic amine; and
(b) treating the article with a halogenated aqueous solution, thereby
rendering the article capable of detoxifying a **pesticide**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
process for detoxifying a **pesticide**, comprising contacting the
pesticide with an article having an N-halamine attached, thereby
detoxifying the **pesticide**.

USE - The articles can be used for detoxifying **pesticides**
such as herbicides, **fungicides**, rodenticides,
insecticides or mixtures in particular methomyl, aldicarb,
carbofuran or carbaryl (claimed). The articles, such as textile clothing,
can provide protection to agricultural workers against **pesticides**

ADVANTAGE - The articles can effectively detoxify **pesticides**
. The detoxifying properties imparted onto articles are durable and these
properties are regenerable.

Dwg.0/7

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-226307 [23] WPIDS

CR 1998-207070 [18]; 2001-380896 [40]; 2001-528361 [58]

DNC C2001-067437

TI Preparation of microbiocidal article with a reduction in a
free-formaldehyde release, for use in textiles, comprises treating with
heterocyclic amine and a polyol, followed by treatment with a halogenated
solution.

DC A83 A87 D22 E13 E17 F06

IN SUN, G

PA (SUNG-I) SUN G

CYC 1

PI US 2001000085 A1 20010405 (200123)* 10p

ADT US 2001000085 A1 Div ex US 1996-713406 19960913, CIP of US 1998-102525
19980622, Cont of US 1999-416203 19991008, US 2000-727819 20001130

FDT US 2001000085 A1 Div ex US 5882357, CIP of US 6077319

PRAI US 1999-416203 19991008; US 1996-713406 19960913; US 1998-102525
19980622; US 2000-727819 20001130

AB US2001000085 A UPAB: 20040128

NOVELTY - A microbiocidal article is prepared with a reduction in a
free-formaldehyde release, comprises immersing the article in an aqueous
treating solution containing a heterocyclic amine and a polyol, followed
by treatment with a halogenated solution to render the article
microbiocidal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A microbiocidal article is prepared with a
reduction in a free-formaldehyde release, comprises (a) immersing the
article in an aqueous treating solution containing a heterocyclic amine
and a polyol, and (b) treating it with a halogenated solution to render

the article microbiocidal.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a similar process where an alkylated heterocyclic amine is used in the treatment solution without the polyol being present.

USE - The process is useful for imparting microbiocidal properties to articles, preferably textiles of cellulosic yarn, fabric or fiber, a cotton fabric, a cotton/polyester blend, and **polymer** textiles selected from cellulose and synthetic **polymers** (claimed). It can also be used for other textiles such as papers and wood pulp.

ADVANTAGE - The process can be applied to a wide variety of garments, such as shirts, pants, undergarments, **coats**, hoods, cloaks, hats, gloves, protective garments, surgical gowns, masks, boots, aprons, and hospital and laboratory supplies
Dwg.0/3

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-528361 [58] WPIDS

CR 1998-207070 [18]; 2001-226307 [23]; 2001-380896 [40]

DNC C2001-157557

TI Process for preparing a microbiocidal textile with a reduction in free-formaldehyde release involves treating the textile with an aqueous solution of heterocyclic amine and polyol and halogenated solution.

DC A35 A87 A97 D22 E19 F06 F09

IN **SUN, G**

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

CYC 1

PI US 6241783 B1 20010605 (200158)* 11p

ADT US 6241783 B1 Div ex US 1996-713406 19960913, CIP of US 1998-102525 19980622, US 1999-416203 19991008

FDT US 6241783 B1 Div ex US 5882357, CIP of US 6077319

PRAI US 1999-416203 19991008; US 1996-713406 19960913; US 1998-102525 19980622

AB US 6241783 B UPAB: 20040128

NOVELTY - Preparation of a microbiocidal article with a reduction in free-formaldehyde release involves:

(a) immersing the article in an aqueous treating solution of a heterocyclic amine and a polyol or alkylated hydantoin derivative, and

(b) treating the article with a halogenated solution to produce a heterocyclic N-haloamine or N-halo-hydantoin derivative.

USE - For preparing the microbiocidal article such as shirts, pants, undergarments, **coats**, hoods, cloaks, hats, gloves, protective garments, surgical gowns, garments, masks, boots, aprons and hospital and laboratory supplies.

ADVANTAGE - The improved process imparts durable and regenerable antimicrobial functions to cellulose articles. Using the process the articles, such as textiles, provide microbiocidal protection with a concomitant decrease or elimination of formaldehyde production. The functional finishing on the article is durable, surviving many machine washes without compromising its microbiocidal potential. These finished fabrics thus can provide optimum protection as well as comfort to the wearers.

Dwg.0/3

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2001:74931 USPATFULL

TI Biological insect control agents expressing insect-specific toxin genes, methods and compositions

IN Miller, Lois K., Athens, GA, United States

Lu, Albert, Newark, DE, United States

Black; Bruce Christian, Yardley, PA, United States

PA Dierks, Peter Michael, Yardley, PA, United States
University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc., Athens, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
American Cyanamid Co., Madison, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6235278 B1 20010522
AI US 1997-942012 19971001 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-720606, filed on 1 Oct 1996, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David
LREP Greenlee Winner and Sullivan PC
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2032

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Provided herein are genetically engineered baculoviruses which express insect-specific toxins, preferably paralytic neurotoxins, under the regulatory control of strong promoters expressed early after infection and in a wide variety of insect cells. Particularly preferred insect-specific paralytic neurotoxins are those of insect-predacious mites, including Pyemotes. The genetically engineered baculoviruses of the present invention are improved over prior art viruses in that they produce efficacious insect-toxic levels of the neurotoxin at earlier times after infection, particularly in comparison to baculoviruses in which the toxin is expressed under the control of a polyhedrin or granulin promoter. Insect-toxic compositions are also provided and methods of insect control using these compositions are described.

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-090926 [10] WPIDS

DNC C2001-026639

TI Heavy duty cleaning composition for removing lubricants or cooking oils from surfaces comprises a tertiary amine carboxylic acid builder or its salt, alkaline carbonate, surfactant, hydrotropic solvent and source of alkalinity.

DC A97 D25 E19

IN AHMED, F U

PA (KAYC-N) KAY CHEM INC; (KAYC-N) KAY CHEM CO

CYC 90

PI WO 2000068351 A1 20001116 (200110)* EN 33p

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL

OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS

LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL

TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

US 6156716 A 20001205 (200110)

AU 2000036213 A 20001121 (200112)

ADT WO 2000068351 A1 WO 2000-US6145 20000309; US 6156716 A US 1999-306755 19990507; AU 2000036213 A AU 2000-36213 20000309

FDT AU 2000036213 A Based on WO 2000068351

PRAI US 1999-306755 19990507

AB WO 200068351 A UPAB: 20010220

NOVELTY - A heavy duty degreaser cleaning composition (1) comprises (weight%): a tertiary amine carboxylic acid builder (a) or its salt (1 - 40), an alkaline carbonate (b) (1 - 40), a surfactant (c) (0 - 20), a hydrotropic solvent (d) (0 - 20), a source of alkalinity (e) (0 - 10) and water (balance).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for removing a lubricant or cooking oil or their shortening and buildups from a surface comprising applying (1) to the surface to be cleaned and removing (1) from the surface by washing and rinsing with water.

USE - For removing a lubricant (preferably motor oil) or cooking oil or their shortening and buildups from a surface (claimed). For removing automotive and other industrial lubricants from surfaces such as concrete asphalt or other road surfaces, garages, manufacturing equipment or transportation equipment for removing residues comprising **polymerized** or carbonized product from the surface of cooking equipment including deep-fat-fryers, fryer baskets, cooking oil or shortening filters, skillets, pots, kettles, stove ventilation hoods and associated equipment such as air filters, tubing for electrical conduits, other tubing, glass or plastic lighting-shields.

ADVANTAGE - The heavy duty degreaser cleaning composition has a reduced level of alkalinity. The composition carries a low risk to operators those using it as well as presenting low risk to the environment while maintaining a high degree of efficiency and is effectively act to clean lubricants or cooking oil from any natural or manmade surface. The composition provides effective cleaning power to clean the stubborn and very tenacious stains or **coating** of automotive or other lubricant oil. The composition contains reduced number of components, which makes the composition relatively simple as well as, reduces the cost of the composition.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2000:164069 USPATFULL

TI **Insecticidal** compositions and methods

IN Miller, Lois K., Athens, GA, United States

Black, Bruce C., Yardley, PA, United States

Dierks, Peter M., Yardley, PA, United States

Fleming, Nancy C., Plainsboro, NJ, United States

PA University of Georgia Research Foundation, Athens, GA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

American Cyanamid Corporation, Madison, NJ, United States (U.S.
corporation)

PI US 6156309 20001205

AI US 1999-228861 19990112 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-460725, filed on 2 Jun 1995,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5858353 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US
1994-281916, filed on 27 Jul 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5662897,
issued on 2 Sep 1997

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schwartzman, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Sandals,
William

LREP Greenlee, Winner and Sullivan P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 5

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 18 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2128

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Insect viruses capable of killing at least one target insect pest
quicker than previously described viruses and methods for conferring
that phenotype of faster killing are provided. Further improvement in
the speed of killing is obtained when the virus of this invention also
contains a nonfunctional egt gene to reduce feeding by the infected
larvae, inhibit growth and further mediate the earlier death of the
infected insect and/or it also contains and expresses a DNA sequence

encoding an insect-specific toxin. The faster killing phenotype is achieved by inactivating an ORF 603 of AcMNPV or an ORF 603 homolog of a different species of baculovirus. Improved **insecticidal** compositions and improved methods of controlling insects are also included within the scope of this invention.

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 2000:21370 USPATFULL
 TI Method for monitoring **pesticide** resistance
 IN Kreitman, Martin, 5760 S. Blackstone Ave., Chicago, IL, United States 60637
 Taylor, Martin, 2246 E. 6th St., Tuscon, AZ; United States 87519
Black, Bruce C., 286 Forest Rd., Yardley, PA, United States
 PI US 6027876 20000222
 AI US 1992-998289 19921230 (7)
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Sisson, Bradley; Assistant Examiner: Bugaisky, G E
 LREP Darby & Darby
 CLMN Number of Claims: 15
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1603
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB The present invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a lepidopteran sodium channel, or portion thereof.

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
 AN 1999:655848 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:282704
 TI Ultraviolet-resistant formulations for the delivery of **insecticidal** viruses and other **biopesticides** to field crops
 IN **Ahmed, Fakhruddin**
 PA American Cyanamid Company, USA
 SO U.S., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,662,897.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5965123	A	19991012	US 1994-322679	19941013
	US 5662897	A	19970902	US 1994-281916	19940727
	TW 381003	B	20000201	TW 1995-84106935	19950705
	CA 2154640	AA	19960128	CA 1995-2154640	19950725
	EG 22218	A	20021031	EG 1995-619	19950725
	BR 9503455	A	19960312	BR 1995-3455	19950726
	JP 08109103	A2	19960430	JP 1995-209348	19950726
	LV 11514	B	19961220	LV 1995-229	19950726
	HU 76656	A2	19971028	HU 1995-2242	19950726
	HU 214499	B	19980330		
	IL 114740	A1	19990714	IL 1995-114740	19950726
	RU 2152152	C2	20000710	RU 1995-113186	19950726
	AU 9527219	A1	19960208	AU 1995-27219	19950727
	AU 710501	B2	19990923		
	CA 2196044	AA	19960208	CA 1995-2196044	19950727
	WO 9603509	A2	19960208	WO 1995-US9527	19950727
	WO 9603509	A3	19960307		

W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UZ, VN
 RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 697170 A1 19960221 EP 1995-305237 19950727
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
 AU 9532031 A1 19960222 AU 1995-32031 19950727
 AU 692290 B2 19980604
 ZA 9506276 A 19970127 ZA 1995-6276 19950727
 ZA 9506277 A 19970127 ZA 1995-6277 19950727
 CN 1142889 A 19970219 CN 1995-108480 19950727
 EP 775208 A2 19970528 EP 1995-928171 19950727
 R: ES, IT
 CN 1164871 A 19971112 CN 1995-194358 19950727
 BR 9508441 A 19971118 BR 1995-8441 19950727
 SK 283015 B6 20030204 SK 1995-952 19950727
 PRAI US 1994-281916 A2 19940727
 US 1994-322679 A 19941013
 WO 1995-US9527 W 19950727

AB Formulations that can be used to deliver biopesticides such as insecticidal viruses to field crops and that protect them from photoinactivation by UV radiation are described. Specifically, wettable powders (2-25 weight% of a pH-dependent polymer, 0-5 weight% plasticizer, 5-45 weight% of a UV protectant, 0-75 weight% of a stilbene, 0-10 weight% of a disintegrating agent, and 0-10 weight% of a glidant) are described. The virus may be an insect virus, such as a baculovirus that may also contain a transgene, such as that for an insecticidal toxin, that increases the lethality of the virus. Other active agents may be viral polyhedrin inclusion bodies.

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
 AN 1999:58857 HCAPLUS
 DN 130:106477
 TI Coated pesticidal matrixes, a process for their preparation and compositions containing them
 IN Sun, Guanglin; Ahmed, Fakhruddin; Black, Bruce Christian
 PA American Cyanamid Company, USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 890308	A1	19990113	EP 1998-305350	19980706
	EP 890308	B1	20031008		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 2003194419	A1	20031016	US 1998-94279	19980609
	TW 467724	B	20011211	TW 1998-87110694	19980702
	SG 74058	A1	20000718	SG 1998-1582	19980703
	AT 251380	E	20031015	AT 1998-305350	19980706
	CA 2242460	AA	19990109	CA 1998-2242460	19980707
	AU 9875073	A1	19990121	AU 1998-75073	19980708
	AU 740151	B2	20011101		

EE 3795	B1	20020815	EE 1998-226	19980708
CN 1218617	A	19990609	CN 1998-116027	19980709
ZA 9806088	A	20000110	ZA 1998-6088	19980709
BR 9803351	A	20000321	BR 1998-3351	19980709

PRAI US 1997-890437 A 19970709
 US 1998-94279 A 19980609
 US 1997-52071P P 19970709

AB The invention provides improved coated pesticidal matrixes and a process for their preparation. The process comprises, in the 1st step, preparation an aqueous mixture of a pesticide a and pH-dependent polymer, provided that the pH of the aqueous mixture is below the solubilization of the pH-dependent polymer. Plasticizer, an activity enhancer, such as a stilbene derivative, and a UV protector are included in the aqueous mixture. In the 2nd step, the aqueous mixture is dried, to produce the coated pesticidal matrix. Suitable pesticides are chlorfenapyr, hydramethylnon, imidacloprid, biol. pesticides, etc. The invention also provides a wettable powder pesticidal composition containing the improved coated pesticidal matrixes.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15. ANSWER 16 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1999-551763 [47] WPIDS
 DNN N1999-408313 DNC C1999-161219
 TI Diagrid for overhanging colander - is coated with polymer, having specific properties.
 DC A88 P43
 IN MA, X; MENG, X; SUN, G
 PA (SUNG-I) SUN G
 CYC 1
 PI CN 1223177 A 19990721 (199947)*
 ADT CN 1223177 A CN 1998-110013 19980113
 PRAI CN 1998-110013 19980113
 AB CN 1223177 A UPAB: 19991116
 Making cantilever screen mesh diagrid comprises adopting the non-metallics, such as rare earth nylon, polyurethane and ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene which possess the abrasion resistance, heat resistance, grease proofing property, acid proofing and alkali proofing properties, and hydrophobic property. Alternatively diagrid is made from high elasticity metal material with round or square cross-section as diagrid rib, and its exterior clad with non-metallics, such as rubber, nylon and plastics materials with abrasion resistance, heat resistance, grease proofing property, acid proofing, alkali proofing properties and hydrophobic property, and the cross-section of the clad diagrid can be made into the forms of circle, square, triangle or trapezium.

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 1999:30364 USPATFULL
 TI Potentiation of epizootic viral infections of insects
 IN Black, Bruce Christian, Yardley, PA, United States
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Parsippany, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5879674 19990309
 AI US 1992-837503 19920218 (7)
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lankford, Jr., Leon B.
 LREP Webster, Darryl L., Matthews, Gale F., Gordon, Alan M.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 20

Neil Levy 09/094,279

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 613

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention describes a method for inducing epizootic viral infections in insects which consists essentially of potentiating the latent virulence of indigenous insect viruses by contacting the insect with, or applying to its habitat or food supply, a potentiating amount of a stilbene compound. This invention further describes a method for protecting agronomic crops, trees, shrubs, orchards and ornamentals from attack by an insect which employs the application of a stilbene compound to a plant.

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:4026 USPATFULL

TI Insect viruses, sequences, **insecticidal** compositions and methods

IN Miller, Lois K., Athens, GA, United States

Black, Bruce C., Yardley, PA, United States

Dierks, Peter M., Yardley, PA, United States

Fleming, Nancy C., Rocky Hill, NJ, United States

PA American Cyanamid Company, Parsippany, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc., Athens, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5858353 19990112

AI US 1995-460725 19950602 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-281916, filed on 27 Jul 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5662897

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: Sandals, William

LREP Greenlee, Winner and Sullivan, PC

CLMN Number of Claims: 14

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 17 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1788

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Insect viruses capable of killing at least one target insect pest quicker than previously described viruses and DNA sequence conferring that phenotype of faster killing are provided. Further improvement in the speed of killing is obtained when the virus of this invention also contains a nonfunctional egt gene to reduce feeding by the infected larvae, inhibit growth and further mediate the earlier death of the infected insect. A specifically exemplified faster-killing insect virus is the V-8 strain of AcMNPV. The faster killing phenotype is carried on a MluI to EspI fragment from 1.93 to 3.27 map units within the AcMNPV genome, and its sequence is provided herein as SEQ ID NO:3. V8vEGTDEL is the egt-inactivated derivative of AcMNPV V-8; the combination of the increased virulence of the V-8 genotype, for example, and the inactivation of the gene encoding ecdysteroid glycosyl transferase provides further improvement (as further decrease in time after infection until insect death). Additionally, such an EGT-deficient baculovirus may be still further modified to express a protein which affects ecdysis. Methods for producing the faster-killing insect virus, improved **insecticidal** compositions and improved methods of controlling insects are also included within the scope of this invention.

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

Neil Levy 09/094,279

AN 1998-031787 [03] WPIDS

CR 1992-400892 [49]

DNC C1998-010712

TI Specific phosphate free automatic dishwashing detergent composition - comprising sodium di silicate, nonionic-coated amylase and protease, methacrylic acid-maleic anhydride copolymer, and sodium perborate, etc.

DC A97 D16 D25

IN AHMED, F U; DRAIPER, J; DURBUT, P

PA (COLG)-COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 1

PI US 5693602 A 19971202 (199803)* 11p

ADT US 5693602 A CIP of US 1991-708576 19910530, CIP of US 1991-708557 19910531, CIP of US 1991-708559 19910531, CIP of US 1992-932124 19920819, US 1993-150323 19931109

FDT US 5693602 A CIP of US 5173207

PRAI US 1993-150323 19931109; US 1991-708576 19910530; US 1991-708557 19910531; US 1991-708559 19910531; US 1992-932124 19920819

AB US 5693602 A UPAB: 19980119

A specific spray-dried automatic dishwashing detergent composition comprises (by weight): (a) 23% of Na disilicate (I); (b) 6.9% of an amylase (II) (with activity 600 (TAU/g) derived from Bacillus licheniformis and coated with a nonionic surfactant (III); (c) 10.9% of a protease (IV) (activity 250-600 KDU/g) derived from Bacillus strain PB92 and coated with (III); (d) 10% of a copolymer of methacrylic acid and maleic anhydride Na salt (mol. weight ca. 70,000); (e) 29.2% Na₂CO₃; (f) 0.5% of a silicone anti-foaming agent; (g) 4.5% of a nonionic alkoxylated fatty alcohol; (h) 10% Na perborate monohydrate; and (i) 5% NaOH.

ADVANTAGE - The specific phosphate-free detergent composition is very useful in the cleaning of dishware.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

AN 97:78171 USPATFULL

TI Insect viruses, sequences, insecticidal compositions and methods of use

IN Miller, Lois K., Athens, GA, United States

Black, Bruce Christian, Yardley, PA, United States

Dierks, Peter Michael, Yardley, PA, United States

Fleming, Nancy C., Yardley, PA, United States

PA U. of GA Research Foundation, Athens, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)

American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5662897 19970902

AI US 1994-281916 19940727 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David

LREP Greenlee, Winner and Sullivan, P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 7

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1708

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Insect viruses capable of killing at least one target insect pest quicker than previously described viruses and DNA sequence conferring that phenotype of faster killing are provided. Further improvement in the speed of killing is obtained when the virus of this invention also contains a nonfunctional egt gene to reduce feeding by the infected

larvae, inhibit growth and further mediate the earlier death of the infected insect. A specifically exemplified faster-killing insect virus is the V-8 strain of AcMNPV. The faster killing phenotype is carried on a MluI to EspI fragment from 1.93 to 3.27 map units within the AcMNPV genome, and its sequence is provided herein as SEQ ID NO: 3 . . . V8vEGTDEL is the egt-inactivated derivative of AcMNPV V-8; the combination of the increased virulence of the V-8 genotype, for example, and the inactivation of the gene encoding ecdysteroid glycosyl transferase provides further improvement (as further decrease in time after infection until insect death). Additionally, such an Egt-deficient baculovirus may be still further modified to express a protein which affects ecdysis. Methods for producing the faster-killing insect virus, improved **insecticidal** compositions and improved methods of controlling insects are also included within the scope of this invention.

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1996-188123 [19] WPIDS
 CR 1994-302669 [37]
 DNC C1996-060034
 TI New monomeric and **polymeric** cyclic amine cpds. - useful for preparing halogenated **polymers** which are useful as **biocides** for disinfecting aqueous, organic and **polymer** systems.
 DC A13 A14 A41 A97 B04 D15 D22 E13 G02
 IN CHEN, T; **SUN, G**; SUN, W; WORLEY, S D; WONLEY, S D
 PA (UYAU-N) UNIV AUBURN; (AUBU) UNIV AUBURN
 CYC 21
 PI WO 9608949 A2 19960328 (199619)* EN 63p
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 W: AU CA MX
 AU 9535762 A 19960409 (199629)
 WO 9608949 A3 19961003 (199648)
 ZA 9508034 A 19970129 (199710) 64p
 US 5670646 A 19970923 (199744) 17p
 US 5808089 A 19980915 (199844)
 US 5889130 A 19990330 (199920)
 US 6020491 A 20000201 (200013)
 US 6294185 B1 20010925 (200158)
 ADT WO 9608949 A2 WO 1995-IB885 19950922; AU 9535762 A AU 1995-35762 19950922; ZA 9508034 A ZA 1995-8034 19950922; US 5670646 A Cont of US 1993-31228 19930312, CIP of US 1994-282154 19940728, Div ex US 1994-310657 19940922, US 1995-474302 19950607; US 5808089 A Cont of US 1993-31228 19930312, CIP of US 1994-282154 19940728, Div ex US 1994-310657 19940922, US 1995-482747 19950607; US 5889130 A Cont of US 1993-31228 19930312, CIP of US 1994-282154 19940728, Div ex US 1994-310657 19940922, Div ex US 1995-474302 19950607, US 1997-903861 19970731; US 6020491 A CIP of US 1993-31228 19930312, CIP of US 1994-282154 19940728, Div ex US 1994-310657 19940922, Div ex US 1995-482747 19950607, US 1998-110899 19980707; US 6294185 B1 Cont of US 1993-31228 19930312, CIP of US 1994-282154 19940728, US 1994-310657 19940922
 FDT AU 9535762 A Based on WO 9608949; US 5808089 A CIP of US 5490983; US 5889130 A CIP of US 5490983, Div ex US 5670646; US 6020491 A CIP of US 5490983, Div ex US 5808089; US 6294185 B1 CIP of US 5490983
 PRAI US 1994-310657 19940922; US 1993-31228 19930312; US 1994-282154 19940728; US 1995-474302 19950607; US 1995-482747 19950607; US 1997-903861 19970731; US 1998-110899 19980707
 AB WO 9608949 A UPAB: 20011010
 Cyclic amine monomers comprising a single monomeric unit of formula (I) are new: R1 = H or 1-4C alkyl; R10 = a bond or parasubstd. phenyl; R11 =

5-6-membered amine ring containing at least 3 C, 1-3 N, and 0-1 O; R10 is attached to a C located on the ring of R11 and is substd. by 1-4C alkyl, benzyl and alkyl-substd. benzyl; 0-2 non-linkage C members are carbonyl and 0-1 non-linkage C member is substd. by 1-4C alkyl, phenyl, alkyl-substd. phenyl, benzyl or alkyl-substd. benzyl; or pentamethylene or tetramethylene both in spiro-substd. form. Also claimed are: (A) a cyclic amine **polymer** comprising a monomeric repeating unit of formula (II), (III) or (IV); n at least 2; (B) a cyclic amine **copolymer** comprising a monomeric repeating unit of structure (II) and at least one other type of monomeric repeating unit.

USE - The cyclic amine monomers are useful for preparing **polymers** which can be halogenated to form **biocidal polymers** (BP). (BP) can be used for disinfecting organisms in e.g. air and gas streams, water such as in potable water supplies, swimming pools, industrial water systems and air circulating systems, organic fluids, hard surfaces and elastomeric, plastic and fabric materials. (BP) are also useful in **coatings**, ointments and on bandages.

ADVANTAGE - (BP) are insol. in water and most known organic solvents. They exhibit long-term stability and release little or no free halogen while providing adequate disinfection efficacy.
Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 22 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1996-107107 [12] WPIDS

CR 1996-117054 [12]; 2001-079538 [09]

DNC C1996-033969

TI Production of **coated pesticidal agent**, especially **insecticidal virus** - using pH-dependent **polymer** and ultraviolet protector.

DC A97 C05 C07

IN FAKHRUDDIN, A; AHMED, F; BLACK, B C; DIERKS, P M;

FLEMING, N C; MILLER, L K

PA (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO; (UYGE-N) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND; (UYGE-N) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC

CYC 32

PI EP 697170 A1 19960221 (199612)* EN 28p

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

AU 9527219 A 19960208 (199613)

BR 9503455 A 19960312 (199616)

CA 2154640 A 19960128 (199620)

CZ 9501928 A3 19960417 (199623)

JP 08109103 A 19960430 (199627) 17p

SK 9500952 A3 19960508 (199627)

ZA 9506277 A 19970326 (199718) 46p

US 5662897 A 19970902 (199741) 32p

NZ 272661 A 19971219 (199807)

HU 76656 T 19971028 (199815)

HU 214499 B 19980330 (199823)

US 5858353 A 19990112 (199910)

IL 114740 A 19990714 (199935)

US 5965123 A 19991012 (199949)

AU 710501 B 19990923 (199951)

TW 381003 A 20000201 (200048)

CN 1142889 A 19970219 (200059)

RU 2152152 C2 20000710 (200063)

MX 196810 B 20000605 (200133)#

CN 1164871 A 19971112 (200148)

MX 197686 B 20000724 (200160)

SK 283015 B6 20030204 (200318)

ADT EP 697170 A1 EP 1995-305237 19950727; AU 9527219 A AU 1995-27219 19950727;

BR 9503455 A BR 1995-3455 19950726; CA 2154640 A CA 1995-2154640 19950725;
 CZ 9501928 A3 CZ 1995-1928 19950726; JP 08109103 A JP 1995-209348
 19950726; SK 9500952 A3 SK 1995-952 19950727; ZA 9506277 A ZA 1995-6277
 19950727; US 5662897 A US 1994-281916 19940727; NZ 272661 A NZ 1995-272661
 19950727; HU 76656 T HU 1995-2242 19950726; HU 214499 B HU 1995-2242
 19950726; US 5858353 A Cont of US 1994-281916 19940727, US 1995-460725
 19950602; IL 114740 A IL 1995-114740 19950726; US 5965123 A CIP of US
 1994-281916 19940727, US 1994-322679 19941013; AU 710501 B AU 1995-27219
 19950727; TW 381003 A TW 1995-106935 19950705; CN 1142889 A CN 1995-108480
 19950727; RU 2152152 C2 RU 1995-113186 19950726; MX 196810 B MX 1996-235
 19960115; CN 1164871 A CN 1995-194358 19950727; MX 197686 B MX 1995-3232
 19950726; SK 283015 B6 SK 1995-952 19950727
 FDT HU 214499 B Previous Publ. HU 76656; US 5858353 A Cont of US 5662897; US
 5965123 A CIP of US 5662897; AU 710501 B Previous Publ. AU 9527219; SK
 283015 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9500952
 PRAI US 1994-322679 19941013; US 1994-281916 19940727; US 1995-460725
 19950602; MX 1996-235 19960115
 AB EP 697170 A UPAB: 20030317

Production of a **coated pesticidal agent** comprises: (a) preparing an aqueous mixture of a pH-dependent **polymer** (I) and opt. a plasticiser; (b) dissolving (I) by adjusting the pH of the mixture to above the solubilisation pH of (I); (c) adding a **pesticide**, a UV protector and opt. a stilbene cpd., a disintegrant and/or a glidant to the solution and blending to form a homogeneous suspension; (d) drying the suspension; and (e) opt. milling the dried material. Also claimed are: (A) the production of a **coated pesticidal agent** by blending a mixture of (I), a **pesticide**, a UV protector and opt. the above optional components in a solvent comprising acetone and/or a 1-3C alcohol, and performing steps (d) and (e) as above; (B) a **coated pesticidal agent** comprising a **pesticide core** surrounded by a matrix comprising (by weight) 2-25% (I), 0-5% plasticiser, 5-45% UV protector, 0-75% stilbene cpd., 0-10% disintegrant and 0-10% glidant; and (C) a wettable powder compsn. comprising (by weight) 2-25% wetting agent, 2-40% dispersant, 10-70% bulking agent, 1-10% flow enhancer, 0-20% pH modifying agent and 5-75% of a **coated pesticidal agent** as in (B).

ADVANTAGE - The **coating** protects sensitive **pesticides**, especially **insecticidal viruses**, from inactivation by UV light. The processes are less laborious and provide better protection than prior art microencapsulation methods.
 Dwg.0/7

L15 ANSWER 23 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:507471 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:248713

TI A novel **biocidal styrenetriazinedione polymer**
 AU Sun, G.; Chen, T. Y.; Worley, S. D.
 CS Dep. Chem., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL, 36849, USA
 SO Polymer (1996), 37(16), 3753-3756
 CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861

PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

AB Com. polystyrene was modified by chemical attaching 6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione groups to the p-position of the aromatic rings. The chlorinated modified polymer functions as a biocide in a water-filtration system.

L15 ANSWER 24 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:727867 HCAPLUS
 DN 126:20146

TI **Biocidal polymers**

AU Worley, S. D.; Sun, G.

CS Dep. Chem., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL, 36849, USA

SO Trends in Polymer Science (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1996), 4(11), 364-370

CODEN: TPSCE8; ISSN: 0966-4793

PB Elsevier

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB Recent work in the emerging field of biocidal polymers is reviewed with 42 refs. Advantages, limitations and possible com. uses of the various polymers are discussed. The author's views of characteristics that should be possessed by the ideal biocidal polymer are presented.

L15 ANSWER 25 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1996-039455 [04] WPIDS

CR 1992-400893 [49]; 1992-400894 [49]; 1992-417568 [51]; 1992-417569 [51]; 1992-417570 [51]; 1994-256967 [32]; 1996-221180 [22]; 1996-299800 [30]; 1996-383599 [38]; 1997-225376 [20]

DNC C1996-013192

TI Powdered dishwashing compsn. having improved enzyme stability - contains alkali metal carbonate, alkali metal silicate, polyacrylate **polymer**, nonionic surfactant, antifoaming agent, protease enzyme(s), amylase enzyme and water.

DC A14 A97 D16 D25

IN AHMED, F U; DRAPIER, J; DURBUT, P

PA (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 1

PI US 5474699 A 19951212 (199604)* 14p

ADT US 5474699 A CIP of US 1991-708565 19910531, CIP of US 1991-708568 19910531, CIP of US 1991-708569 19910531, CIP of US 1991-797605 19911125, Cont of US 1992-938070 19920831, US 1994-274102 19940711

PRAI US 1992-938070 19920831; US 1991-708565 19910531; US 1991-708568 19910531; US 1991-708569 19910531; US 1991-797605 19911125; US 1994-274102 19940711

AB US 5474699 A UPAB: 19970522

A free-flowing powdered dishwashing compsn. having improved enzyme stability consists of (A) 22-40 weight% builder consisting of alkali metal carbonate; (B) 12-30 weight% alkali metal silicate; (C) 1-17 weight% non-crosslinked polyacrylate **polymer** of mol. weight 2000-80,000; (D) 1.0-12.0 weight% low foaming alkoxyated nonionic surfactant; (E) 0.1-1.5 weight% silicone antifoaming agent; (F) 0.5-15.0 weight% protease enzyme(s);

(G) 0.5-8.0 weight% amylase enzyme; and less than 8.0 weight% water. The compsn. consists of a physical mixture of agglomerated beads (I) and particulate blend (II); maximum particle size of both (I) and (II) is less than 2000 mu. (I) consists of a core of (A), (B) and (C), and a **coating** of (D), or of a core of (A) and (C), a first **coating** of (D) and a second **coating** of (B) deposited on the first **coating**. (II) comprises (F) and (G).

Pref. 0.5-20.0% alkali metal perborate may be included in (II) and/or in the core of (I). 0.1-20.0% of a sodium alumino silicate may also be present, and/or up to 8.0% lipase enzyme.

ADVANTAGE - The compsn. has low alkalinity and can operate at a high temperature, e.g. 100-140 deg. F while maintaining superior cleaning performance and dish care.
Dwg. 0/0

L15 ANSWER 26 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1995:670351 HCAPLUS
 DN 123:138540
 TI Preparation of novel **biocidal N-halamine polymers**
 AU **Sun, G.**; Chen, T. Y.; Sun, W.; Wheatley, W. B.; Worley, S. D.
 CS Department Chemistry, Auburn University, Auburn, AL, 36849, USA
 SO Journal of Bioactive and Compatible Polymers (1995), 10(2), 135-44
 CODEN: JBCPEV; ISSN: 0883-9115
 PB Technomic
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The preparation and biocidal efficacies of 8 new N-halamine polymers are reported. The polymers are in the classes known as dichlorohydantoins, trichlorotriazinediones, and dichloropyrimidinones. They were synthesized from the com. polymers polystyrene, poly(Me vinyl ketone), and polymethacrylamide. All of the polymers were insol. in water and leached only small amts. (<0.5 mg/L) of free Cl into flowing water. Staphylococcus aureus was inactivated when present in water flowing through filters made of these polymers. These materials show considerable com. potential as biocidal water filters, especially the dichloro-poly(styrene-hydantoin) because of its inexpensive synthetic route.

L15 ANSWER 27 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1994-302669 [37] WPIDS

CR 1996-188123 [19]

DNC C1994-159282

TI Novel addition type **biocidal polymers** with N-halamine cyclic units - containing e.g. hydantoin, triazine di-one or imidazolidin-4-one rings linked to chlorine or bromine.

DC A97 D15 D22 F06 G02 P34

IN CHEN, T; **SUN, G**; SUN, W; WORLEY, S D; WANYING SUN, G S

PA (AUBU) UNIV AUBURN

CYC 53

PI WO 9420118 A1 19940915 (199437)* EN 54p

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE

W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KP KR KZ LK

LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TT UA UZ VN

AU 9464046 A 19940926 (199503)

ZA 9401727 A 19941228 (199507) 53p

US 5490983 A 19960213 (199612) 16p

EP 748223 A1 19961218 (199704) EN

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

AU 675308 B 19970130 (199713)

MX 191191 B 19990209 (200055)

EP 748223 B1 20020206 (200211) EN

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

DE 69429829 E 20020321 (200227)

ES 2172531 T3 20021001 (200275)

ADT WO 9420118 A1 WO 1994-US2640 19940311; AU 9464046 A AU 1994-64046 19940311; ZA 9401727 A ZA 1994-1727 19940311; US 5490983 A Cont of US 1993-31228 19930312, US 1994-282154 19940728; EP 748223 A1 EP 1994-911555 19940311, WO 1994-US2640 19940311; AU 675308 B AU 1994-64046 19940311; MX 191191 B MX 1994-1846 19940311; EP 748223 B1 EP 1994-911555 19940311, WO 1994-US2640 19940311; DE 69429829 E DE 1994-629829 19940311, EP 1994-911555 19940311, WO 1994-US2640 19940311; ES 2172531 T3 EP 1994-911555 19940311

FDT AU 9464046 A Based on WO 9420118; EP 748223 A1 Based on WO 9420118; AU 675308 B Previous Publ. AU 9464046, Based on WO 9420118; EP 748223 B1 Based on WO 9420118; DE 69429829 E Based on EP 748223, Based on WO 9420118; ES 2172531 T3 Based on EP 748223

PRAI US 1993-31228 19930312; US 1994-282154 19940728

AB WO 9420118 A UPAB: 20021120

Two types of **biocidal polymers** are claimed, as is disinfection of habitats for halogen-sensitive microorganisms using either of the **polymer** types. The types are: (A) a **polymer** with first and second cyclic N-halamine units joined by a lower alkyl or phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl linkage and in which each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises: (i) a 4-7-membered ring with at least 3 ring C, 1-3N heteroatoms and O or only one O heteroatom, and with 0-2 of the C comprising a carbonyl gp.; (ii) 1 non-carbonyl C attached to the linkage and joined to a 1-4C alkyl or opt. substd. benzyl substit.; (iii) 0 or 1 of the non-carbonyl, non-linkage ring C atoms joined to a 1-4C alkyl, opt. substd. phenyl, opt. substd. benzyl or spiro-substd. tetra- or penta-methylene gp.; and (iv) each N heteroatom joined to Cl, Br or H, provided that at least one is joined to Cl or Br; and (B) a **polymer** with methylene-linked first and second cyclic N-halamine units, with each such unit comprising: (i) a 5- or 6-membered ring containing 3 or 4 ring C atoms and 2N heteroatoms in meta-relationship, with no or only one of the C atoms comprising a carbonyl gp.; (ii) 2 non-carbonyl C ring members linked to the methylene linkage and joined to an H or 1-4C alkyl substit.; and (iii) each N heteroatom joined as per (A) (iv) above.

USE - **Polymers** (A) and (B) are broad spectrum disinfectants which do not leach undesirable organic contaminants into the medium to be disinfected and can be used e.g. in air and gas streams, potable water, swimming pools, industrial water systems, cooling towers, air conditioning systems, paints, oils, ointments, fabrics, bandages or container liners. The **polymer** can be formed in situ by addition of free Cl or Br to a precursor cyclic amine **polymer** (claimed).
Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 28 OF 30 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1994:656500 HCAPLUS

DN 121:256500

TI A novel cyclic N-halamine **biocidal polymer**

AU Sun, G.; Worley, S. D.

CS Dep. Chem., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL, 36849, USA

SO Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (1994), 35(1), 784-5

CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934

DT Journal

LA English

AB An insol. polymeric N-halamine, i.e., poly[1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin] (I), which exhibits outstanding potential as a biocide for a broad variety of applications including potable water and air disinfection was prepared by treating polystyrene with acetyl chloride to give poly(4-vinylacetophenone) (II). Treatment of II with KCN and ammonium carbonate followed by chlorination of the product gave I.

L15 ANSWER 29 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

AN 93:78781 USPATFULL

TI Methods and compositions containing **pesticides** and stilbene compounds for enhanced **pesticidal** activity

IN Treacy, Michael F., Newtown, PA, United States

Black, Bruce C., Yardley, PA, United States

Donovan, Stephen F., Yardley, PA, United States

PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5246936 19930921

AI US 1991-812513 19911220 (7)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.
 LREP Brennan, Alice C.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 5
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1.
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 658

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention describes a composition for enhanced
pesticidal activity comprising a **pesticide** or a
 mixture of **pesticides** and a potentiating amount of a stilbene
 compound. This invention further describes a method for enhancing
pesticide toxicity against an insect, an acarina, a mollusk or a
 nematode which employs the sequential or concurrent application of a
pesticide and a stilbene compound.

L15 ANSWER 30 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1992-400893 [49] WPIDS
 CR 1992-400894 [49]; 1992-417568 [51]; 1992-417569 [51]; 1992-417570 [51];
 1994-256967 [32]; 1996-039455 [04]; 1996-221180 [22]; 1996-299800 [30];
 1996-383599 [38]; 1997-225376 [20]

DNC C1992-177789

TI Powered phosphate-containing detergent compsns. - comprising polyacrylate,
 silicate, liquid nonionic surfactant, antifoam, and protease amylase
 enzymes.

DC A97 D16:D25

IN AHMED, F U; DRAPIER, J; DURBUT, P; FAHIM, U A

PA (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 20

PI EP 516554 A2 19921202 (199249)* EN 17p
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

AU 9216166 A 19921203 (199304)
 NO 9202050 A 19921201 (199306)
 CA 2069853 A 19921201 (199308)
 FI 9202491 A 19921201 (199310)
 FR 2689901 A1 19931015 (199349) 43p
 PT 100535 A 19940131 (199408)
 AU 654184 B 19941027 (199444)
 NZ 242839 A 19950427 (199522)
 EP 516554 A3 19940713 (199528)
 US 5527484 A 19960618 (199630) 9p

ADT EP 516554 A2 EP 1992-401475 19920529; AU 9216166 A AU 1992-16166 19920511;
 NO 9202050 A NO 1992-2050 19920525; CA 2069853 A CA 1992-2069853 19920528;
 FI 9202491 A FI 1992-2491 19920529; FR 2689901 A1 FR 1992-6615 19920601;
 PT 100535 A PT 1992-100535 19920529; AU 654184 B AU 1992-16166 19920511;
 NZ 242839 A NZ 1992-242839 19920520; US 5527484 A Cont of US 1991-708569
 19910531, Cont of US 1992-965037 19921022, US 1994-319363 19941006

FDT AU 654184 B Previous Publ. AU 9216166

PRAI US 1991-708569 19910531; US 1991-708565 19910531; US 1992-965037
 19921022; US 1994-319363 19941006

AB EP 516554 A UPAB: 19971006

Powdered detergent compsn. (pH less than 11) comprises (by weight): 1-20% low
 mol. weight polyacrylate **polymer** (I); 3-30% alkali metal silicate
 (II); 1-12% liquid non-ionic surfactant (III); 10-65% phosphate builder salt
 (IV); 0-1.5% anti-foaming agent (V); 0.5-15% protease (VI); and 0.3-8%
 amylase (VII).

Pref. compsns. have: pH less than 10.5, free H2O content less than 8%
 by weight, and bulk density less than 0.7 kg/l; are dishwashing compsns.; and
 pref. also comprise a lipase, 1 or more adjuvants (especially anti-encrustation
 agents, O2-bleaching agents (partic. alkali metal perborate with an
 activator), sequestering agents, anticorrosion agents, antifoam agents

Neil Levy 09/094,279

(partic. 0.1-1.2%), opacifiers and perfumes). Prefd. enzymes are 'Maxacal' (RTM)-(VI) or 'Maxatase' (RTM)-(VI) and 'Maxamyl' (RTM)-(VII) used in weight ratio (VI):(VII) = 5-1.1:1.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The Cl₂-free powdered detergent compsn. is stable, and is especially useful in automatic dishwashing operations when it provides

an

overall hard surface cleaning and appearance benefits performance at least as good as commercial compsns. at wash temps. 100-150 deg
Dwg.0/0

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